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STRATEGIC PLAN 1983-84

FOR

EUROPE, AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

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SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

The majority of the 86 countries in the territory can be grouped on economic, cultural, religious or political alignment. The ten member European Economic Community (EEC), representing most of the Western European market, through its policies of self sufficiency, subsidization and protectionism has realized surplus production in a host of commodities. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the EEC has come under direct attack by other exporting countries, principally the USA, possibly resulting in a trade war which could have a significant impact on other third countries. The remaining countries in Western Europe are those in Scandinavia and members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), a loosely knit and geographically splintered collection of countries with far less strength than the EEC.

The eastern block alliance of COMECON countries continues to suffer from trade deficits, lagging production and a paucity of foreign exchange. In eastern Europe, the USSR has become Canada's largest agricultural trade partner with the signing of a five year, 25 million tonne grain agreement in 1981. The importance of this country cannot be underestimated, especially considering the improvement of bilateral relations with Canada which will influence our trade with other centrally planned countries in eastern Europe.

The countries of the Middle East have felt the brunt of falling world oil prices and reduced demand for oil, but have been insulated to a degree from the global economic recession. Countries in the Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia, have embarked upon massive infrastructure development programs to increase food self-sufficiency. They require western expertise in research, irrigation, crop and livestock production. In the meantime this region represents a significant market for basic and processed foodstuffs.

In contrast, African countries in general, struggle to increase industrial and agricultural production just to meet domestic needs which will keep this region heavily dependent upon aid programs for years to come. The developing countries of Africa will depend on programs through agencies like CIDA and the World Bank to improve agricultural development. The needs of these countries will be in the most basic commodities, however, since low income economies are dominated by agriculture, opportunities exist for transfer of technology and agricultural inputs. This region is not a high priority however, penetration of this market in early stages of development will benefit Alberta companies, especially if a moderate growth rate, as predicted, is realized.

The complexity of this market area presents a challenge in priorizing countries in which opportunities exist for Alberta commodities, value added products and services. Existing factors, those of distance from the marketplace, the EEC Common Agricultural Policy and export

subsidies, the shortage of hard currency (foreign exchange) and food self-sufficiency programs in many of the countries, present formidable but at the same time present real opportunities.

Market opportunities exist for high quality genetic material in the form of livestock, semen, embryos and seeds for planting which will assist countries, seeking food self-sufficiency in reaching their goal. These countries seek the expertise Albertans have in production management and technology. Penetration of this market is contingent upon our ability to supply quality products to the customer that demands and is prepared to pay for quality. The same holds true in those areas where we are able to supply high value for weight products and high value services like canola oil, high quality beef, horses, leafcutter bees, binders for meat using deheated mustard, consulting and management contracts.

It is important to note that in many countries within the Comecon, African and Middle East regions, barter/countertrade, turnkey joint venture projects involving feasibility, development/construction and finally operating management, are becoming accepted, if not required, in successfully competing for business.

This strategic plan provides a concise overview of the marketplace in consideration of the above mentioned opportunities and constraints. Countries and commodities have been priorized with mention of activities that will increase knowledge of the marketplace and the awareness of opportunities for Alberta products and services. The challenge for Market Development, Alberta Agriculture, is to define the market areas and the countries within these areas where profitable sales potential for our products exist on a year to year basis as well as for long term export development. This is best achieved through a first hand knowledge by Alberta companies of the marketplace and its needs. To this end, Market Development activities will focus on the UK, West Germany (FRG), Czechoslovakia, and the USSR. Missions and/or shows are also planned for the Middle East, Hungary, Scandinavia, France, Italy and North Africa. Ancillary missions into untested markets will be contingent upon the budget allocation in priority markets where opportunities are known to exist. Foreign buyers, influential private sector representatives and senior politicians from priority market countries will be encouraged to visit Alberta in order to develop business contacts with suppliers.

II COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

The commodities and services listed below are those with a global priority for Market Development. Therefore, certain products may not be marketable in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. The next section, Market Profiles, will identify specific commodities for countries in the territory.

A. COMMODITIES

1. Livestock Sector:

a) Meats - beef, pork, processed meats
b) Breeding Stock - beef, swine, dairy, horses
c) Technical A.I. semen and embryo transplants
d) Hides, tallow, meat, bonemeal, and offals

2. Canola/Oil,-Meal-and-Seeds:

a) Canola oil, refined and crude
b) Canola meal
c) Canola seed

3. Special-Crops (Field Crops):

a) Forage seeds (clove, fescue, brome, alfalfa)
b) Beans and pulses - beans, lentils, and pulses
c) Alfalfa (dehy and sundried, cubes)
d) Seed potatoes, table potatoes

4. Processed-Products from grain and field crops, e.g. flour and pasta products, processed vegetables and processed food products.

5. Others:

a) Peat moss
b) Horsemeat
c) Flax, mustard flour and malt
d) Dairy products
e) Leafcutter bees
f) Malting barley

B. SERVICES

1. Consultants

Fee for service and projects, i.e. for production of commodities or livestock and/or processing in nature.

SECTION III - MARKET PROFILES

A. WESTERN EUROPE

The ten member European Economic Community, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Italy, Netherlands, West Germany, Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Greece, who together in 1970 represented 19% of world trade in high value farm products, today represent 45% of world trade in these products. The importance of Canadian exports to western Europe is illustrated in table 1, with specific reference to grain sales as a percentage of the total.

The success of the Communities Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in stabilizing prices has resulted in production increases of 2.5% per year so that today the Community is self sufficient in cereals, dairy products, rapeseed and beef and veal production. Dairy cows now account for over three quarters of the total EEC breeding herd with France, the United Kingdom and Ireland being the only countries with significant beef cow herds. Rapeseed oil consumption is growing. The EEC now produces more rapeseed oil than it consumes (yet it is a net importer of oils and fats) with increased production in UK, Germany and Denmark. This will result in the greater use of rapeseed meal in compound feed.

Self sufficiency in the above products has made the Community more dependent on export markets for the disposal of surpluses and export restitutions have made these items very competitive in the marketplace. Furthermore, duties, levies and non-tariff barriers have protected the EEC suppliers from competition by third countries in the domestic market.

Inside the EEC, market demand for food depends on population and consumer purchasing power. It is estimated the Community population will grow by only 4 million from 270 million to 274 million in 1990 or an annual rate of increase of 0.15% compared to 0.32% in the previous 10 years period. As a result, consumption will increase at a decreasing rate, 2% compared to 3.3% in the last decade, and demand will go down with a change in commodities favouring value added, processed products and prepared food.

The EEC's Director General for Agriculture, Claude Villain, states the Community will continue to protect its producers and while it would not attempt to increase its present share in the world market, it would not submit to carving up world markets with the U.S.

The recent sale by the U.S. of one million tonnes of government subsidized flour to Egypt pushed Western Europe out of one of its most lucrative markets and will be challenged under international trade rules. This event combined with political pressures and other restrictive practises could place the U.S. and EEC in a trade war. If this happens, Canada and other third countries would face extreme price competition from product dumped in the marketplace.

The member countries of the EFTA; Norway, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, Iceland and associate member Finland, like the EEC represents a customs and tariff union. Individual countries policies vary in the EEC and the EFTA, however there are liberalized trade agreements with and between both organizations. In general, tariff barriers between countries have been removed and common tariffs and duties instituted for non-members. These have the effect of enhancing trade within each organization and diminishing competition from third countries. Tariff barriers and other import restrictions must be recognized in developing market plans for Western Europe.

1. Priority Commodities and Countries

A) Livestock Sector

i) Beef

The EEC is a major importer of cattle and beef. Since 1980, the GATT import quota for frozen boneless beef is set at the equivalent of 65,000 tonnes (CWC). Italy and United Kingdom account for close to 60% of this allocation while West Germany is third. An additional 60,000 tonnes are permitted under the so called "Balance Sheet" scheme on the condition it be used for processing into certain beef products.

The real opportunity for Alberta is for High Quality Beef cuts under the 10,000 metric tonne high quality beef quota alloted to North America. With recently announced monthly license allocations, rather than quarterly, as was the case in 1982, it becomes easier for importers to coordinate license applications with projected requirements. Under the quotas, beef imports are subject to duties but are free of levies. In 1982, 6 containers of High Quality fresh chilled cuts were imported. In addition to the fresh chilled imports, 28 containers of frozen plates were also imported under this quota. Thus far all exports have been received by the UK.

Priority countries for 1983 will remain the UK, Switzerland, Netherlands and Germany. The Greek holiday steamship industry presents opportunities which will be pursued with Alberta suppliers. France , again in 1983, refused to lift its reserve on the annual GATT quota. The remaining countries in Western Europe represent limited opportunities.

Market Development will continue to work with the Alberta Cattle Commission in promoting H.Q. beef in the priority countries. XL Beef

Ltd. has been and will likely continue to supply product to Lucerne Foods Ltd. for cutting, boxing and container shipment to the UK. Market Development assistance will be continued for the second quarter of 1983, to ensure consistent movement of the product. Promotional material will be provided to John Wharton Meats Ltd. for companies, hotels etc. receiving and selling Alberta beef. Promotional seminars and participation in shows are not planned however, these activities as well as additional market development assistance, will be discussed by the joint Beef Promotion Committee during the second quarter of 1983.

Beef export to the FRG market is contingent upon German approval of both an abbatoir and cutting plant in Alberta. Thus far both plants have not received simultaneous approval and this will be an objective of Market Development this year. Following export plant approval, either XL Beef or Canada Packers will supply product to Lucerne Foods for a trial shipment of 3 containers to Safeway FRG. Promotional thrusts to coincide with the shipments will be determined in discussion with the ACC.

Switzerland received a sample airfreight container of beef in 1983 from Gainers Inc., which resulted in further inquiries. Price competition and a small population will be the limitations in this market however, there is an opportunity to promote beef in select restaurants. Successful penetration of this market will require promotional assistance from Market Development and ACC.

The Netherlands, like Switzerland, has a limited population but price does not appear to be an insurmountable obstacle. Market penetration in this country wil depend on sustained shipments to the UK for transhipment to Holland. Contacts in Holland have been advised of container shipments to the UK where they intend to inspect product on arrival. This market, like FRG is less quality sensitive and may be instrumental in expanding H.Q. beef trade in western Europe to a full range of cuts. To this end, discussion will take place with ACC to determine the extent of market development activities in the Netherlands.

The overall objective for marketing H.Q. beef in Western Europe is to develop sustained exports of Alberta beef. The UK plays a pivotal role in expanding the trade from hind cuts to full sides.

Opportunities for pork and processed meats are constrained by protectionist policies and domestic production and supply.

B) Breeding Stock

i) Beef

Market Development will continue to support incoming buyers mission from

the priority markets of UK, Ireland, France and Sweden. This will follow up direct sales of some 50 head of Herefords and Angus to these markets in 1982. Ireland is presently shipping large numbers of cattle into Africa and hence will have an opportunity to upgrade existing stocks. The UK had its first production sale of Canadian parented offspring in 1982. This is to become an annual event and will assist in increased interest in Alberta stock. Market Development assistance will be provided to Alberta breeders to attend livestock shows in Edinburgh and Kenilworth in 1983.

Contacts made at the 1983 SIA Show in Paris may lead to purchases of Alberta stock by importers in France. Follow-up on this opportunity is underway.

ii) Dairy Cattle

A special effort will be made to encourage an incoming buyers mission for dairy cattle purchases from Portugal where northern projects at Os Montes will require 600-1200 head.

iii) Swine

Limited opportunties as a result of domestic production and price competition within the EEC.

iv) Horses

Leisure horses numbering some 28-30 head have moved into Western Europe in 1982. These horses with a farm gate value in excess of $250,000 have moved mainly into Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Germany remains the best market however, prospects for Italy look good.

Shows have been the best forum for penetrating and developing the Western European market. Successful sales have resulted from Alberta's attendance at Equitana again in 1981 and 1983. Market Development will assist breeders groups to attend Verona in 1983 and Equitana again in 1985. Consideration is being given to auditing a horse show in Scandinavia January 1984. Contacts developed by our breeder have resulted in buyers coming to Alberta, this will be encouraged with anticipated visitors from at least two countries. An important incoming mission in 1983 will involve an FRG-TV production on Alberta horses. Market Development will coordinate the mission.

C. Canola Oil, Meal and Seeds

Double zero varieties of rapeseed are being grown in France, Germany and Sweden. As acreage increases the by products oil and meal will be incorporated into human and animal diets.

The degree to which Double zero varieties are making inroads and are being accepted by the European farmer as an alternate crop must be determined. Following this, contacts with manufacturers of products utilizing oil and meal products will be made in order to determine the potential and interest in additional suppliers from Canada, some meal is presently being shipped to Germany.

Market Development will, during 1983, survey the situation and make the necessary contacts which will enable us to determine the need for and based on this need encourage the Alberta industry to join a market development and sales mission to Europe.

D. Special Crops

a) Forage Seeds

Plant breeders rights, time/cost involved in obtaining EEC approval and the distinctive, uniformity and stability requirement prevents the entry of Canadian/Alberta seeds for planting in the Community. The market is for non-agronomic amenity grasses for which Canada's supply of low price creeping red fescue is well known. A major opportunity exists for contract seed production of private foreign varieties in Alberta. This may be highly lucrative and has the added advantage of guaranteed sale however, it requires a fairly sophisticated system of control through trained field staff.,

Other Western European markets are the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Finland and a mission into these countries plus Denmark will be undertaken in June of 1983.

E. Processed Products

The largest food trade show in Europe is Anuga held in Cologne every two years. In alternate years the SIAL Show, comparable to Anuga, takes place in Paris. Market Development will assist Alberta companies to participate at Anuga October 1983. Request for support is expected from Canbra Foods Ltd., Mona Mushrooms, Canada Safeway Export, Canada Packers, Burns and Bee-Maid Honey. The Federal Government will provide, will organize participants and assist at the show hence our direct involvement will be limited.

B. EASTERN EUROPE

The Comecon countries (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, The German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) cover nearly 16% of the globe and have 25% of the world's production and 8% of world trade. All have centrally planned economies and similar economic strategies, they are highly interdependent and all with the possible exception of the USSR, share the same economic problems. The USSR and Hungary, based on historical trade (table 1) and the CSSR are the priority countries in Eastern Europe.

About 45% of western exports to Comecon countries are in raw materials, agricultural products and consumer goods. There is a market for high technology transfers from the west and this is accomplished through license purchase, direct purchase, joint ventures, wholly or partly owned subsidiaries in the west and disclosure of technical documentation and information in offers from western firms. This latter method is gaining ground due to increased competition among western suppliers.

In general, trade with the west is currently characterized by: 1) economic difficulties within Comecon, weak exports due to recession, low quality standards and success in meeting production targets; 2) growing needs for imports of western technology, food and other goods to overcome shortages; 3) rising indebtedness towards the west with consequent attempts to slow it down by curtailing imports and developing counter trade.

Counter trade accounts for some 15-20% of total trade between Comecon and the west. Austria, Finland, France, Switzerland and Italy are the western nations most involved in these deals.

The stringency with which Comecon countries demand counter trade follow this decending order: 1) Romania- theoretically by a 1980 law 100% 2) Bulgaria, 3) GDR, CSSR, Poland, Hungary and the USSR.

Comecon countries are increasing pressure on western businessmen to agree to this form of trading for several reasons some of which are long term stable trade, making planning easier, overcomes payment difficulties, better sales of lower quality products, and the monopolistic trading companies can use their position as sole importers to achieve better trading terms.

Types of counter trade:

1. Delivered exports paid for with Comecon goods.
2. Western firms buy back goods made in their turnkey plant projects.
3. Mixed- part cash, part commercial exchange.

Counter trade is inconvenient, can be costly as returns on transactions depends on complicated calculation.

Of the above, number 2 is most acceptable since the products turned out are more acceptable to western markets.

It is important to note that joint ventures have not succeeded. At present there are 4 in Romania, 3 in Hungary, 3 in Bulgaria, none in Poland and are not allowed in the other countries. A number of cooperative agreements have been concluded between the west and Comecon companies but have not developed as both sides expected. Most brought concrete business results but not to the level predicted. They remain largely good will measures.

East-west trade while accounting for only 4% of the west's total trade, is more important to some countries. For example, 26.4% of Finland's total exports and 31.1% of her engineering exports in 1981 were to Comecon countries. In decending order Turkey was 16.8 of her total exports, Austria 11.4, Greece 10.1, Iceland 7.9, Spain 3.9, Norway 1.5.

In general, western firms zeal for exports have tended to give Comecon countries more than they receive in return. This results particularly where, as sole importers, Comecon companies play off competitors to achieve terms, prices and counter trade deals.

The west have introduced trade subsidies (EEC subsidized sales of agricultural surpluses). The FRG grants the GDR a swing credit of about $400 mm, which is in reality an interest free loan. Through Hermes Credit Insurance, the FRG guarantees bank credits to Comecon countries against political risk.

France has a special link between the state and private sector to promote exports to the USSR for example, 7.8% on long term financing for plant and equipment costs.

Many economists think it makes no sense to screw down investment in western economies with high interest rates while giving lower, tax payer subsidized rates to the Comecon countries.

1. Priority Commodities and Countries

Priority countries are selected on the basis of their risk and their debt as a percentage of GDP, past market development work and the priority each country places on agriculture. On the basis of risk, the Comecon countries rank relatively low in country comparisons for the granting of credit. On the basis of 100 countries, Poland ranks 74, Bulgaria 56, Romania 51, Hungary 39, CSSR 38, GDR 36 and USSR 27. The USSR, CSSR and Hungary place a high priority on agricultural develop-ment and have been identified as important markets based on previous market development missions.

A. Livestock Sector

i) Breeding Stock

a) Beef Cattle

The demand for animal protein in the Comecon countries is intended by policy, to be served by domestic production. From the Alberta perspective the market therefore, is not for processed meats but breeding stock principally beef cattle. Through past market development missions, Alberta companies have developed contacts in USSR, CSSR and Hungary. These countries have climates and growing seasons comparable to Alberta but require quality breeding stock and management know how to upgrade their beef herds.

The CSSR received Hereford cattle from Alberta in 1981 and currently Market Development is working with HMB Livestock and Exports Ltd. on quotes to supply more cattle to CSSR. The NITRA show in late summer will be the focus of marketing activities in 1983. Attendance at the show will be useful follow up to the visit of Agriculture Minister Toman to Alberta in June.

The USSR has great market potential but requires concerted market development work in both incoming and outgoing missions. A visit to Alberta in the fall of 1982 by Deputy Minister Kusnetsov resulted in inquiries on breeding cattle which were directed to HMB Livestock. A visit to this market is planned in September after the NITRA Show in CSSR.

Hungary and Yugoslavia will be visited after the NITRA Show with Alberta exporters. Justamere Farms Ltd. is cooperating with Market Development in planning an outgoing mission to USSR, CSSR, Hungary, Yugoslavia and East Germany (GDR) in April.

b) Swine

The Comecon countries are large consumers of pork supplied by domestic production of swine and by imports of animals and meat from the EEC.

The main activities in market development will centre on the NITRA Show in CSSR followed by visits to Hungary and Yugoslavia. When Minister Toman visits the province he will be briefed on Alberta breeding swine at which time further discussions will take place on the swine co-production project.

c) Dairy Cattle

In 1983, Market Development activities will be in follow-up to the outgoing mission of Justamere Farms Ltd. This company was successful in shipping 500 dairy heifers to the GDR in 1977 and considers the Comecon bloc as a potential market.

ii) Technical - AI, Semen and Embryos

Market Development activities will concentrate on those countries mentioned in the beef cattle section. The incoming visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, Senior Politboro member responsible for agriculture in the USSR, will enhance market development in the USSR. Mr.Gorbachev has indicated a desire to see AI facilities and cattle operations (ranch and feedlot).

B. Canola, Oil, Meal and Seeds

In the Soviet Union Agriculture is the first priority of the current 5 year plan. The USSR food policy announced in May 1982, is a long term 10 year program to increase production and provide a higher standard of food for its people and reduced levels of imports. The new policy however is committed to expand imports of animal protein feeds, especially meal, due to a greater demand for animal protein. 1982-83 imports of meal is estimated to be 3.2 million tons required to meet a total demand of 7.2 million tons.

Market Development activity in this market centered on a canola seminar in the Soviet Union in late March and follow up meetings aimed at those who make decisions to purchase. Arrangements will be pursued to carry out feeding trials on meal and licensing or approval trials for oil since oil imports into the USSR are estimated to be 2.6 million tons. Attendance at the CGI first oilseeds course to be held in 1983, will be promoted.

Follow-up meetings to the Toman visit will take place in September to determine the current market prospect for canola meal in the CSSR. Canola feeding trials conducted in Hungary have evidently been successful. If so the results can be used to promote interest in similar trials in the USSR. This will involve follow-up in cooperation with Canadian embassies in both countries.

C. Special Crops

i) Forage Seeds

Canadian participation in international seed conferences in Europe (i.e. FIS-Venice 1982) and past market development missions to Eastern Europe have generated interest in our forage seed and production programs.

A Market Development forage seed mission involving OSECO and Foster's Seeds will visit Hungary and CSSR in 1983. The FIS Conference in Budapest where the mission starts, will provide a forum for business contacts and sales in Hungary.

D. Processed Products

The desire of Comecon countries to purchase raw product and basic food stuffs limits the opportunities for value added processed products. Furthermore, the lack of hard currency in these countries has forced them to be satisfied with domestic products at the exclusion of "luxury good".

E. Other

i) Leafcutter bees

The USSR and the CSSR have sought leafcutter bees from Alberta in the past year. Bids were sent out by Prairie Seeds to the USSR in January and February however the sale evidently went to Saskatchewan. Market development activity will focus on the CSSR and Hungary as a supplement to the forage seed mission in June 1983.

C. MIDDLE EAST

The countries of the Middle East fall into two categories; State Managed Markets (Iraq, South Yemen and Syria) and Free Capital Markets (Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates). The latter represents a priority market for quality products of the type Canada and Alberta can supply. The monetary reserves of these countries has to a large degree, offset the recent impact of falling oil prices and reduced demand for petroleum. This market therefore, has financial security and the goal of increased agricultural production. Saudi Arabia is a case in point, where agricultural and industrial development are priorities.

The goal of Saudi Arabia is to be self sufficient in wheat, dairy products, vegetables, poultry, meat and eggs. Saudi Arabia has achieved part of her objective in becoming self sufficient in wheat production with a 1982 harvest of 600,000 tonnes.

The facilities for wheat production were supported by the development of irrigation projects along the length of the underground aquafer, north of Riyadh. Government loans virtually interest free, provided through the agricultural bank and 50% agricultural ministry grants which cover the purchase of virtually all required inputs. This combines with a $30 per bushel price for all wheat produced regardless of grade, achieved the desired goal.

Major foreign influences in Saudi are Australia and U.S.A. in irrigation and wheat growing technology; Holland in greenhouse technology and potato production; Denmark in dairy technology putting together joint venture turnkey projects including 5-10 year management packages and team advisers working directly with the Ministry of Agriculture.

The above turnkey projects are purchased by the Saudi's since their own Ministry of Agriculture are too busy processing loans and grant applications to conduct effective extension work.

It is the opinion of Market Development that there is room for Canadian expertise in turnkey projects in cereal grain, dairy, livestock, irrigation and on farm grain storage. Foreign investment is required in such projects in order to insure their completion and ongoing successful operation.

The remaining countries of the Middle East in the State Managed Markets are low priorities because of internal strife and international hostilities.

Egypt has encouraged development of its agriculture. Overall demand for food is increasing by 4.8% a year while production is growing at only 3.5%. To meet future demands 2.1 million hectares of land would have to be reclaimed by the year 2000. However, most optimistic claims are for only 1.6 million. The implications for food imports are daunting, import regulations require a 25% deposit and it is mandatory to do business through a local agent. There are three buyers in Egypt- 1) private, 2) cooperative, 3) joint venture projects proposed by individual Governorates. There is a fourth buyer and that is the army which is embarking on a food self sufficiency program.

With the above under development there are ample opportunities for sales of agricultural commodities and consulting services into Egypt. The numbers of projects available for investing in are numerous. Projects require joint venture financing or may be financed through World Bank or through the Governorate in which it is located. The difficulty in carrying out these projects is the short fall in local infrastructure to provide the necessary materials and services at the required time. However, Egypt is a populace country with needs for western goods and technology to meet the increasing demand for agricultural products.

Finally, in the Middle East, Israel, a small market with inflation and currency devaluations which limit opportunities for foreign imports. Some interest has been expressed in Canola meal and forage seeds, but competition from U.S. suppliers and U.S. credit programs reduce Canada's ability to compete. Much of Israel's supply of grains and feedstuffs originate in the U.S. Israel is looking to Canada as an alternate source of meats, feed proteins, e.g., canola for crushing and meal itself and a number of other foodstuffs. Peat moss from Canada has started to move into the market.

1. Priority Commodities and Countries

A. Commodities

1.Livestock

a.Meats

There is a market for beef in the Middle East especially Saudi Arabia. The requirements for a Hallal certificate verifying Islam slaughter of animals is necessary. The requirements for the Hallal kill are unclear, ranging from very strict requirement to a simple recording which is played during the slaughter.

Meat packers in Alberta are unprepared to undertake the Hallal Kill which is inefficient and a hinderance to the normal kill. Market Development and Agri-Food Development are attempting to clarify the requirements and will pursue the matter with the ACC and packing plants in Alberta. Another method of exporting beef to the Middle East, although tenuous,is through Greece where traders may be able to satisfy the requirements of Middle East buyers. Should we be successful in meeting the requirements of the Islamic kill, product would be promoted at the MEFEX Food Show held in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain in alternate years.

Pork is not imported and other processed meats are a low priority given the other market development work planned for this region.

b) Breeding Stock

Saudi Arabia's goal of self sufficiency in meats and dairy are dependent on a foundation of quality breeding stock. The country has plans for massive dairy farms complemented by the necessary breeding programs. There is a market for Alberta breeding stock and management services. It would appear that beef breeding cattle are secondary in importance to the Saudi's. The market for breeding horses is unknown and there is no market for swine.

i) Dairy Cattle

Requests for quotes on dairy cattle have been received. Price appears to be a major obstacle.

Market Development activities will focus on the Saudi Agricultural show in April 1984. This is intended as initial market penetration. Follow-up will come in the form of an outgoing sales mission, likely with ACABA later in 1984.

ii) Beef Cattle

Market Development support will be provided to send an exporter to the Saudi Agriculture Show. If the market potential is favourable, an outgoing mission, likely with HMB Livestock, will follow. Israel and Cyprus will also be visited on a market development mission.

2. Canola Oil, Meal and Seeds

Market Development will keep the industry informed as opportunities arise however no outgoing missions are planned.

3. Special Crops

This is addressed in the section on services however an outgoing sales mission on cereals and seeds is planned for Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Cyprus and Israel.

4. Processed Products

The MEFEX Food Show is being considered for honey and meats. The latter, again, is contingent on our progress in deciphering the Hallal Kill requirements. Bee Maid Honey is anxious to develop the Middle East market and plans to attend MEFEX.

B. Services

The need for western expertise in agricultural management is evident in the Middle East. A consulting mission, planned for 1983, possibly involving Deloitte, Haskins and Sells and for Stanley and Associates, will be useful in assessing the opportunities for management consultants in agricultural development programs in Saudi. An assessment will also be made, during the mission, of possible participation by Alberta companies in turnkey projects for grain, livestock and grain storage.

A special project in the discussion stage is the enrollment of Saudi Arabian students in Alberta agricultural colleges. The concept was proposed to Canadian Ambassador Fulford in 1982 and follow up discussions are ongoing with FIGA and Advanced Education. A discussion paper will be presented to the Ambassador this summer.

D. AFRICA

Most countries in Africa have the problem of instability and high debt load. In looking at Africa, it would appear that initial investigations have to begin in those countries which have some potential to honor their committments. Doing business in Africa requires a long time to develop and is based on personal relationships. In some countries like Algeria,

no private sector exists. In others like Zaire, the economy is entirely dependent on American aid and inflation is rampant at 32%. Economic troubles confront Ghana and Nigeria faces a 5 billion dollar debt.

For the purposes of this discussion, the African continent can be divided into two general regions; Moslem countries of North Africa including Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia; and Sub-Saharran Africa known as black Africa. The more developed countries in North Africa-Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Lybia, have more money and thus business is extremely competitive. In the black African region, South Africa has just negotiated a 1.1 billion IMF loan and has the best potential to survive. It is a modern and progressive country and while Canada does not actively support trade with South Africa, it does not dissuade private companies from doing so.

In North Africa, Algeria presents a potential for commodities such as wheat, barley, canola seed, seed potatoes. Since Algeria is a state managed market, like Lybia and the Middle East markets of Iraq, Syria and South Yemen, business is done thru government agencies.

The huge development effort put forth by Algeria in the last two decades is impressive, for both the ambition and the originality of the economic model. The effort has resulted in massive and sustained investments in all sectors of industrial activity, representing 50% of the GNP, evaluated now at 23 billion, in the last decade. Already, highly significant results have been obtained, among others the establishment of a complete infrastructure in the field of education and occupational training, and the recovery of natural resources including the revenues from petroleum. By means of these ventures, national economic independence is being sought and, already, a first step has been taken in this direction with the setting up of a very close network of companies, agencies and boards in all sectors of economic activity.

Canada has naturally benefited by those efforts in working with Algeria on numerous projects as a full trade partner. Our relations are now becoming very strong with annual exchanges in the order of $250 million; thus Algeria is our chief trade partner in Africa and the Middle East. Already fifty Canadian firms are active on the Algerian market and more than fifteen have a permanent representative there. The granting of a line of credit of $1.2 billion in 1979 and the signing of an agreement in 1979 setting up the Joint Commission, testify to the strength of our relations. Although relations are not based on political affinities, they have always been characterized by a climate of confidence and mutual respect, as well as by an absence of political disputes.

An indication that present trade being done with Algeria by Canada is in capital goods, one only needs to realize that 85% of Canada's goods and

services exported to Algeria are financed through a 1.2 billion dollar line of export credit established between Algeria and EDC.

In July, Algeria celebrates its 20th anniversary of independance from France amid major revisions to its socialistic policies. Restructuring of state owned enterprises has continued to increase productivity and efficiency. Capitalism of a non-exploitive nature has been encouraged. Foreign corporations have been offered new tax holidays to take minority partner roles with state concerns in economic ventures.

Decentralization of economic power in 1982 has created a more important role for the 31 Governorates (wilayas) a new rural and agricultural bank (BADR) Banque de l'Agriculture et Development Rural has been set up.

The series of agronomic reforms has failed to improve food production and off farm migration. Twenty five percent of foreign exchange is still spent on importing food and this in itself provides the incentive to do a market evaluation mission to this area.

The Socio-Economic Transformation Plan 1981-1985 of Lybia, is an ambitious program aiming at utilizing the human and natural resources in the most appropriate methods to achieve a productive diversified and self sustained economy where all individuals are transformed from consumers into producers.

The plan with its huge investment program and ambitious aims represents a real challenge and an opportunity for Canada and Alberta in furthering trade with Lybia. The plan provides for reclamation and completion of a 66,331 ha irrigated and 355,000 ha dry land cultivation project. In addition, 1,318,000 ha will be reclaimed and developed in order to secure adequate fodder resources from pasture with the view to increase meat production.

The above along with the planned construction of 64 new cattle breeding stations in 1983 to raise the total capacity to 45,000 head from the present 15,000 presents opportunities for Alberta breeding stock, semen, seeds for planting and consulting services.

Market Development will pursue the opportunities identified in the above plan through a market evaluation update mission and follow up will identify Alberta interest firms.

South Africa is said to have the best potential to survive since it is a modern and progressive country.

Fear of sanctions and being cut off from foreign suppliers has promoted South Africa to pursue an import replacement and self sufficiency policy.

In order to comply with GATT rules, authorities in South Africa are trying to replace direct import controls, through the present use of permits, with custom tariffs.

South Africa remains Canada's second largest trading partner in Africa after Algeria. The trade is mainly in non-agricultural products. However the concern over self sufficiency may open the door for continued sales of Canadian breeding stock and seeds along with an opportunity for consulting management.

Our presence in non agricultural products trade presents a need for a closer look at South Africa as a potential expanded market for Alberta products.

Tunisia has a population of six million and a real growth of 9%. Per capita income is $1176.00. Wheat and sulphur are Canada's two largest exports to Tunisia and we rank 12th in principle suppliers. In 1978, grain imports accounted for $130.2 million, cattle and sheep $6.6 and dairy products $24.7 (all Canadian dollars). Animal feed supplement is one area of prospective interest. Canadian agriculture and food sales were $6.0 million in 1982.

In 1978, a three year austerity program was introduced and it seems that Morocco's economic problems will persist into the 1980's. Even though Canada and Morocco have not had strong relations, Canadian exports have grown from $3.5 million in 1976 to $67.7 million in 1979. These exports are principally wheat and food products.

Approximately 80% of the energy needs are imported, but even so, gross domestic product has risen 3.1% in 1978 and 3.2% in 1979. The objectives of the new development plan will be essentially the same as that for 1978-80 which gives priority to agriculture and agricultural self-sufficiency.

Sudan is being promoted as the bread basket of the Arab World. It is the largest country in Africa and lies across the middle reach of the Nile River which flows from south to north. The White Nile, the main artery of the Nile River, flows 3,760 km through tropical forests and savanna, vast swamplands, open semi-tropical savanna, and shrublands, and sandy arid hills which lie between the Red Sea, Libya and the Sahara Desert. The North West Nubian Desert gives way to sandy slopes north of Khartoum and cultivation in this area is dependent on irrigation from the Nile. Rainfall is sufficient in the south for cultivation or grazing.

Agriculture in the Sudan contributes 40% of the country's GDP, is the

source of virtually all exports, provides employment for over two thirds of the labour force and supplies imputs for a large portion of the industrial activity.

Cotton is the major cash and export crop accounting for 56% of all exports; peanuts, sesame and gum arabic follow in importance. Recent diversification has concentrated on import substitution and expansion in wheat and sugar.

Sudan is bringing 10 million feddans of land into production. This along with an interest by the army in food self sufficiency presents many opportunities for investment and consulting services particularly if these can be integrated with CIDA, World Bank or American Development Bank priorities.

While the sub-Saharran African countries can be collectively described as aid countries, each country or group of countries in an area must be assessed individually. A full description is not warranted in this strategic plan because of the relatively low priority given to the region. In essence, South Africa, a resource rich country is the only country presently contemplated for market development this year. The west central coast of Africa including Nigeria, Cameroon, Ghana and the Ivory Coast is a long term market. Nigeria, until a year ago, was considered a priority market however, foreign debts, reduced income from oil and the expense of doing business in the country have made this market less desireable. While Nigeria is the most populace country in black Africa, market development missions will not be contemplated until the balance of payments ratio improves at which time the other above mentioned countries will be considered as part of a market orientation mission.

In summary, the priority countries in Africa are as follows: Sudan, South Africa, Algeria and Lybia.

1. Priority Commodities and Countries

A. Commodities

1) Livestock Sector

a) Breeding Stock

South Africa will be the focus for Market Development activities with an outgoing mission planned for September with HMB Livestock. Sudan may also be included as follow up to a 1982 ministerial mission to Africa. The mission will concentrate on beef breeding stock, dairy cattle and semen

2) Canola Oil, Meal and Seeds

3) Special Crops

4) Others

Market opportunities for the above three commodity groupings will be addressed in an outgoing mission to North Africa, Turkey and Cyprus in January 1984.

B. Services

A consulting mission with one or two firms, Stanley and Associates, Deloitte, Haskins and Sells, is contemplated for South Africa and Sudan in September. Both firms have been active in Africa and while this mission is only planned for two countries, aid countries specified in discussions with these firms may be added to the itinerary.

IV MISSIONS AND SHOWS

The schedule of outgoing missions for 1983-84 will involve the S.I.T.D./ I.T.D. and Associate Trade Directors making a total of 9 trips to the region. General trips will coincide wherever possible, they will be specifically tailored to commodity and/or company market development efforts.

General territory visits will as in the past, explore trade opportunities with government and business officials with major emphasis being placed on opportunities for both incoming and outgoing missions which will alert Alberta companies to market opportunities and introduce Alberta capabilities to the market.

Alberta participation in shows has been an effective way for our companies and associations to access and develop markets for their goods. Alberta will continue to attend shows, but only those that represent a reasonable market. New shows entered into, must only be considered on a limited basis and dependent upon proper staffing at the show follow up. The policy of auditing shows should continue with a review of limitations in a specific market (i.e. trade and non-trade barriers may be prohibitive to our exports or specific commodities).

1. MISSION AND SHOW SCHEDULE

MONTH	COUNTRY	COMMODITY	RESPONSIBILITY
April	Italy	Horses	ATD
May	USSR (Gorbachev)	General Agriculture	SITD-ITD-Ag Cda
June	CSSR	Ministerial visit	SITD, ITD
	Egypt	Beef,cereals,lentils	ATD
July	Saudi Arabia	Meat,cereals,consulting	SITD, ITD
	FRG-TV	Filming horses	ATD
	Portugal	Dairy livestock	ATD
September	France	Charolais	ATD
October	CSSR	Beef, swine	SITD, ATD
November	UK, Ireland,FRG	Livestock (Agribition)	ATD
January	Greece	Meat, grocery products	ATD, Alberta industry
	USSR	Canola	ATD, Alberta industry

2. OUTGOING MISSIONS

MONTH	COUNTRY	COMMODITY	INVOLVEMENT
March	USSR	Canola	ITD,ADM,CCC, Academic Industry
April	Comecon	Beef and dairy, semen and livestock	Justamere Farms
May	UK,France,Spain E.Europe/Scandinavia	Mustard, forage seeds	AIM, ATD
August/ September	CSSR,Hungary, Yugoslavia	Swine, canola, beef cattle	ITD, SITD HMB Alta Lvst Ltd.
September/ October	South Africa,Sudan Egypt	Cattle, consulting, seeds	ITD, ATD
October	FRG-Anuga	Meat, canola, honey mustard	ATD, Industry
November	Saudi Arabia Israel, Cyprus	Beef, cereals, seeds	ITD,ATD
January	North Africa, Turkey,Cyprus, Syria	Market development	ATD
March	U.K.	Meat, mustard, mushrooms	ATD

3. SHOWS

DATE	SHOW	COUNTRY	INVOLVEMENT
June/July	Highlands Show	Scotland	Breed Associations
July	Royal Ag Show	U.K.	Breed Associations
August	Eurocheval	FRG	Horse breeders
	NITRA	CSSR	ITD
October	Anuga	FRG	Burns, Canada Packers, Canbra, Bee-Maid, MoNa Mushrooms
November	Verona Horse Show	Italy	ATD, AQHPG, Appaloosa
December	Horse Show	France	AQHPG
January	MEFEX Food Show	Bahrain	ITD, (meat, cereals pulses, binders)
April	Saudi Ag. Show	Saudi Arabia	ITD, Beef and Dairy Cattle Exporters

V. LONG TERM OBJECTIVES

EGYPT

Obtain approval for importation of canola oil/meal.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Obtain approval of Alberta slaughter and cutting plants for export.
Trial shipment of beef.

MIDDLE EAST

Encourage Hallal Kill in Alberta.

UNITED KINGDOM

Develop sustained market for High Quality Beef and attempt to expand export to the Netherlands.

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Determine market potential for agricultural products in Syria, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Quatar, Bahrain and Cyprus.

GREECE

Develop contacts with ships chandlers for trade in meats, canned vegetables and liquor.

COMECON

Encourage the successful introduction of canola into the Soviet Union.
Complete swine co-production project in Czechoslovakia.

Leafcutter bees export to Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

AFRICA

Market development missions to African areas with the greatest potential.

SECTION V

TABLES AND STATISTICS

TABLE 1

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

(000$)

* *

AREA	PRODUCT CLASS Live Animals	YEAR 1979	1981	PRODUCT CLASS Food, Feed, Beverage Tobacco	YEAR 1979	1981
WEST EUROPE						
U.K.		95	1101		517,769	683,939
Remaining West Europe						
FRANCE		2402	2929		125,454	127,642
WEST GERMANY		443	1304		133,411	113,723
ITALY		5306	3810		176,489	243,187
SPAIN		2231	755		22,211	34,879
Total above four		10,282	8,798		457,565	519,431
Total remainder W.Europe		11,888	10,523		734,918	833,469
Above four as % of remainder		86%	83.6%		62%	60%
Grain						679,000
Grain as % of Total						81%
EAST EUROPE						
HUNGARY		768	564		3202	295
U.S.S.R.		174	435		427,703	1,757,269
Total above two		942	999		430,905	1,757,564
Total East Europe		1056	1498		666,307	2,087,668
Above two as % of E.Europe		89%	66.7%		64%	84%
Grain						1,958,000
Grain as % of Total						93%

TABLE 1 CONTINUED

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

(ooo$)

* *

AREA	PRODUCT CLASS Live Animals	YEAR 1979	1981	PRODUCT CLASS Food, Feed, Beverage Tobacco	YEAR 1979	1981
MIDDLE EAST						
SAUDI ARABIA		1268	1776		5847	1215
IRAQ		30	-		78,202	45,088
ISRAEL		-	-		40,031	32,226
LEBANON		-	-		29,298	39,485
LYBIA		-	-		218	45,719
EGYPT		127	-		8316	40,695
Total above seven		1425	1776		161,112	204,428
Total Middle East		1674	2020		200,219	242,641
Above 7 as % of Middle East		85%	95%		80.8%	84%
OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES						
MALAWI		-	274		8	42
SOUTH AFRICA			146		2514	6536
GHANA		-	-		16,680	13,647
NIGERIA		-	-		26,987	1/,061
ALGERIA		-	-		108,518	202,892
MOROCCO		-	-		37,553	3,043
Total above six		0	420		192,252	243,221
Total remaining Africa		52	481		226,529	265,633
Above six as % of remaining Africa		0	87%		84.8%	91.5%

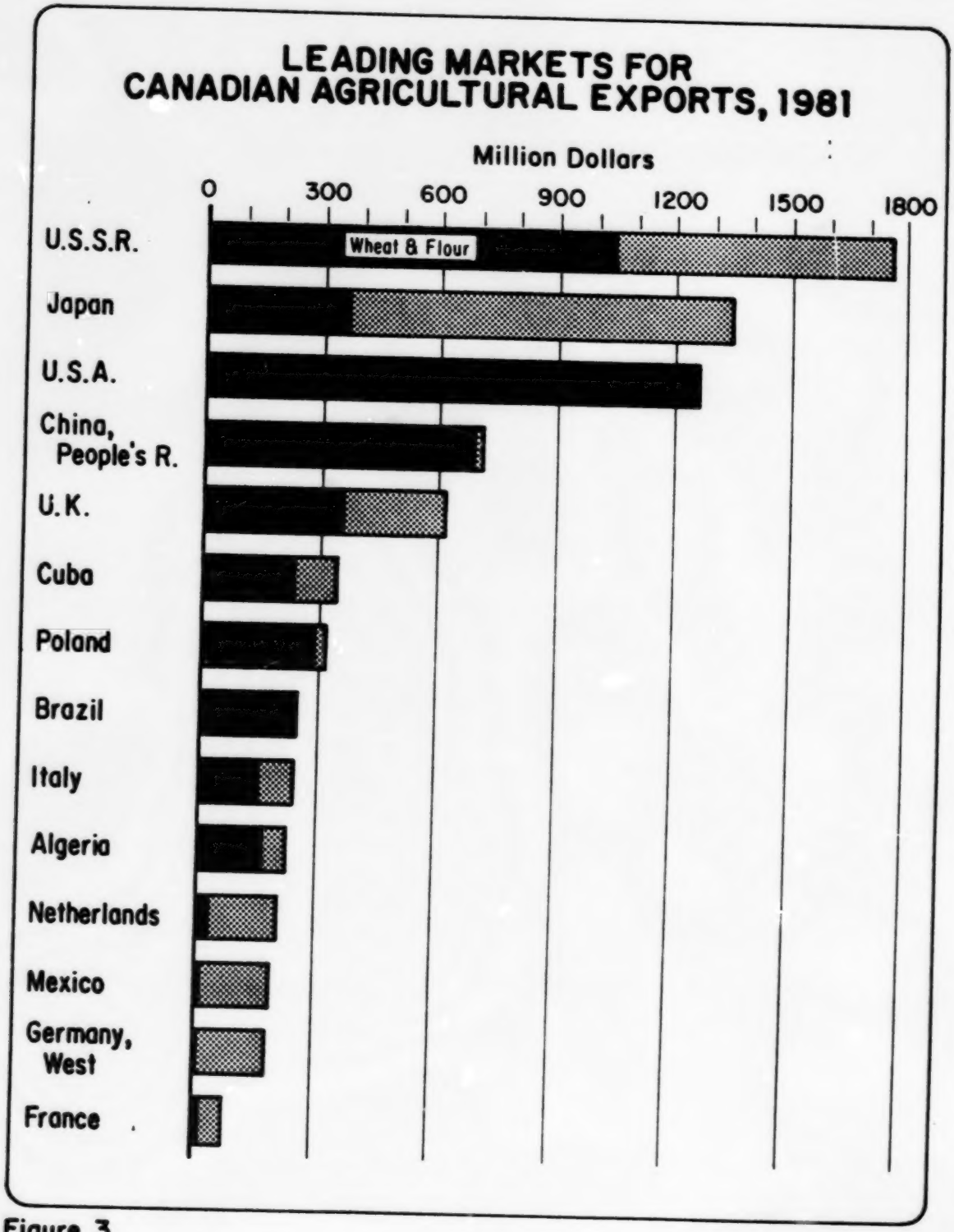
LEADING MARKETS FOR
CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, 1981
Million Dollars
0
300
600
900
1200
1500
1800
Wheat & Flour
U.S.S.R.
Japan
U.S.A.
China, People's R.
U.K.
Cuba
Poland
Brazil
Italy
Algeria
Netherlands
Mexico
Germany, West
France

Figure 3

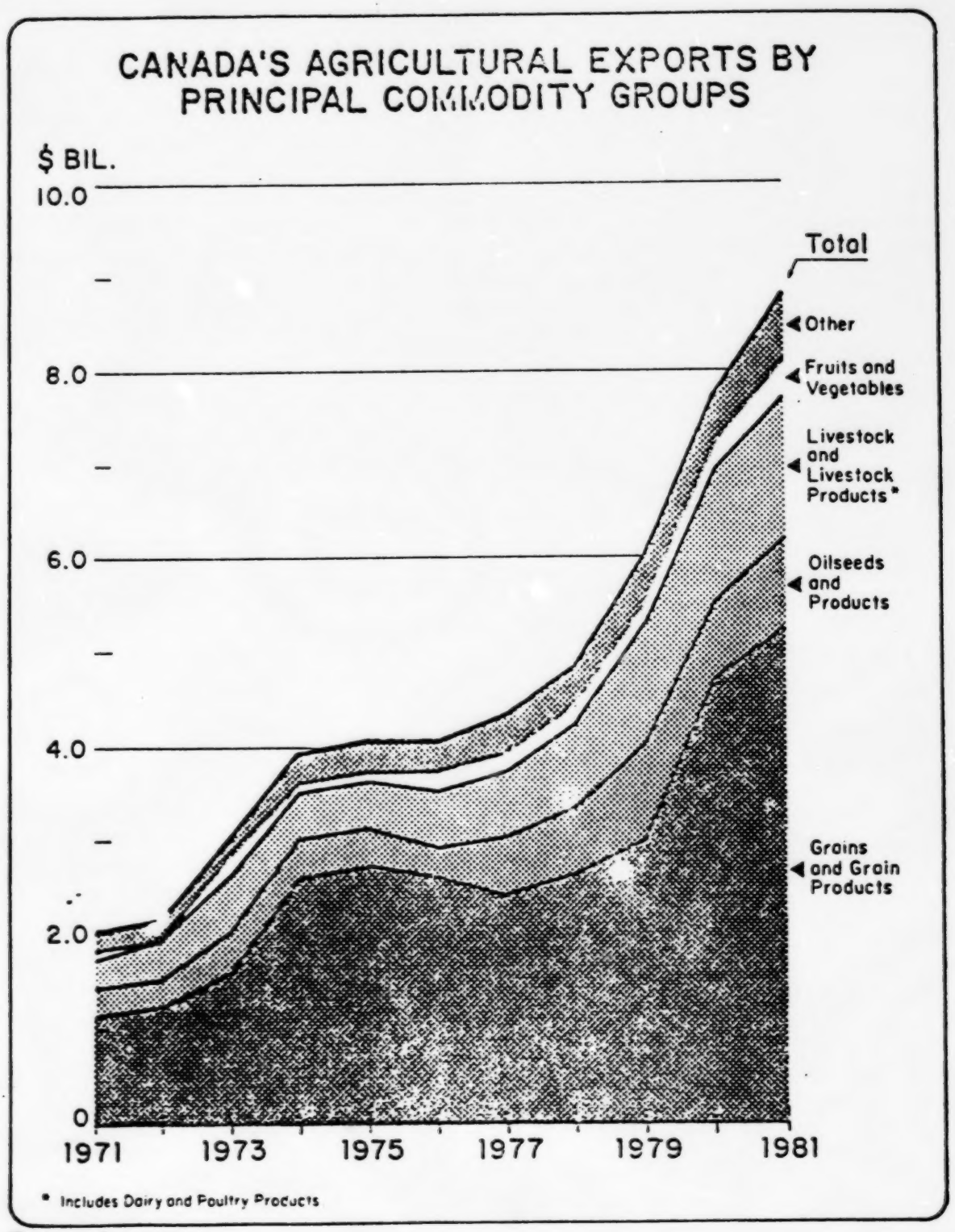

Figure 4

From Canada s Trade in Agricultural Products 1979,1980,1981
Agriculture Canada

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TABLE 2. DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND SECTION

TABLEAU 2. EXPORTATIONS NATIONALES PAR PAYS ET SECTION

1981 JANUARY TO DECEMBER - JANVIER A DECEMBRE

thousands of dollars

COUNTRY / PAYS	YEAR / ANNEE	Live Animals / Animaux vivants	Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco / Aliments, provendes, boissons et tabacs
Western Europe / Europe occidentale			
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	1979	95	517.769
	1980	698	538.422
	1981	1.101	683.939
Gibraltar / Gibraltar	1979		22
	1980		78
	1981		109
Ireland / Irlande	1979		7.725
	1980	3	16.943
	1981		15.758
Malta / Malte	1979		1.050
	1980	7	286
	1981	5	371
Austria / Autriche	1979	4	1.151
	1980	93	448
	1981	40	1.110
Belgium-Luxemb. / Belgique-Lux.	1979	36	47.302
	1980	23	73.016
	1981	40	45.676
Denmark / Danemark	1979	115	13.307
	1980	59	16.905
	1981	221	12.176
Finland / Finlande	1979	2	10.193
	1980		7.106
	1981		15.619
France / France	1979	2.402	125.454
	1980	1.858	127.247
	1981	2.929	127.642
Germany West / Allemagne ouest	1979	443	133.411
	1980	1.036	142.265
	1981	1.304	113.723
Greece / Grèce	1979	669	3.858
	1980	708	6.398
	1981	149	7.302
Iceland / Islande	1979		2.814
	1980		2.686
	1981		2.414
Italy / Italie	1979	5.306	176.489
	1980	6.226	236.640
	1981	3.810	243.187
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	1979	289	103.007
	1980	596	87.844
	1981	821	88.820
Norway / Norvège	1979		26.860
	1980		20.326
	1981		19.004
Portugal / Portugal	1979	218	14.327
	1980	295	22.768
	1981	389	51.487
Spain / Espagne	1979	2.231	22.211
	1980	1.107	23.887
	1981	755	34.879
Sweden / Suède	1979	40	31.69.
	1980	24	39.491
	1981	56	39.131
Switzerland / Suisse	1979	134	14.040
	1980	21	20.509
	1981	4	17.021
Total	1979	11.983	1.252.687
	1980	12.865	1.387.284
	1981	11.624	1.817.406

From Statistics Canada-Exports by Country
Jan-Dec 1981

TABLE 2. DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND SECTION

TABLEAU 2. EXPORTATIONS NATIONALES PAR PAYS ET SECTION

1981 JANUARY TO DECEMBER - JANVIER A DECEMBRE

COUNTRY PAYS	YEAR ANNEE	Live Animals Animaux vivants	Food Feed Beverages and Tobacco Aliments, provenoes, boissons et tabacs
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS			
Eastern Europe **Europe orientale**			
Albania	1979		
Albanie	1980		
	1981		
Bulgaria	1979		5.352
Bulgarie	1980		1.610
	1981	20	5.453
Czechoslovakia	1979	38	68
Tchecoslovaque	1980	53	1.481
	1981	89	2.389
Germany East	1979		28.820
Allemagne est	1980		6.239
	1981		2.257
Hungary	1979	768	3.202
Hongrie	1980	654	53
	1981	564	295
Poland	1979	68	183.276
Pologne	1980	82	282.498
	1981	257	319.294
Romania	1979	8	10.676
Roumanie	1980		109
	1981		35
USSR	1979	174	427.703
URSS	1980	38	1.288.985
	1981	435	1.757.269
Yugoslavia	1979		7.210
Yougoslavie	1980	102	12.611
	1981	122	676
Total	**1979**	**1.056**	**666.307**
	1980	**969**	**1.593.787**
	1981	**1.498**	**2.087.668**
Middle East **Moyen-Orient**			
Bahrain	1979		203
Bahrein	1980		200
	1981		294
Cyprus	1979		10.992
Chypre	1980		1.700
	1981		501
Qatar	1979		38
Qatar	1980		300
	1981		48
Emirates, U.A.	1979		767
Emirats A.U.	1980	8	690
	1981		539
Ethiopia	1979		401
Ethiopie	1980		17.586
	1981		12.985
Iran	1979	105	8.858
Iran	1980		31.395
	1981		15.543
Iraq	1979	3..	78.202
Irak	1980		115.684
	1981		45.088
Israel	1979		4..031
Israël	1980		29.414
	1981		32.226
Jordan	1979		4.133
Jordanie	1980		2.108
	1981		3.017
Kuwait	1979		4.907
Koweit	1980	7	1.118
	1981	13	834

From: Statistics Canada-Exports by Country
Jan-Dec.1981

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TABLE 2. DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND SECTION

TABLEAU 2. EXPORTATIONS NATIONALES PAR PAYS ET SECTION

1981 JANUARY TO DECEMBER - JANVIER A DECEMBRE

COUNTRY / PAYS	YEAR / ANNEE	Live Animals / Animaux vivants	Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco / Aliments, provendes, boissons et tabacs
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS			
Middle East (cont.) / Moyen-Orient (suite)			
Lebanon / Liban	1979		29.298
	1980		23.586
	1981		39.485
Libya / Libye	1979		218
	1980		16.355
	1981		45.719
Oman (Muscat) / Oman (Mascate)	1979		
	1980		4
	1981		31
Saudi Arabia / Arabie Saoudite	1979	1.268	5.847
	1980	48	3.707
	1981	1.776	1.215
Somalia / Somalie	1979		1.065
	1980		1.394
	1981		2.620
Yemen, South / Yemen du sud	1979		24
	1980		3.067
	1981		126
Sudan / Soudan	1979		1.369
	1980		865
	1981		1.065
Syria / Syrie	1979		5.421
	1980		9.742
	1981		407
Turkey / Turquie	1979		
	1980	39	205
	1981	104	122
Egyptian A.R. / Egypte, R.A.	1979		8.316
	1980		11.108
	1981	127	40.695
Yemen, North / Yemen du nord	1979		68
	1980		
	1981		82
Total	1979	1.674	200.219
	1980	102	270.229
	1981	2.020	242.641
Other Africa / Autres pays d'Afrique			
The Gambia / La Gambie	1979		7
	1980		66
	1981		10
Ghana / Ghana	1979	18	16.680
	1980	33	11.647
	1981		13.647
Kenya / Kenya	1979		2.971
	1980		292
	1981		2.362
Malawi / Malawi	1979		8
	1980		32
	1981	274	42
Mauritius-Dep. / Maurice et dep.	1979	22	50
	1980	29	74
	1981	33	
Nigeria / Nigéria	1979	12	26.987
	1980	92	24.913
	1981	28	17.061
South Africa / Afrique du sud	1979		2.514
	1980		4.116
	1981	146	6.536
Zimbabwe / Zimbabwe	1979		
	1980		
	1981		24

From: Statistics Canada-Exports by Country-Jan-Dec 1981

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TABLE 2. DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND SECTION

TABLEAU 2. EXPORTATIONS NATIONALES PAR PAYS ET SECTION

1981 JANUARY TO DECEMBER - JANVIER A DECEMBRE

COUNTRY / PAYS	YEAR / ANNEE	Live Animals / Animaux vivants	Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco / Aliments, provendes, boissons et tabacs
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS			
Other Africa (cont.) / Autres pays d'Afrique (suite)			
Sierra Leone	1979		171
Sierra Leone	1980		206
	1981		220
Tanzania	1979		3.030
Tanzanie	1980		2.365
	1981		99
Uganda	1979		1.750
Ouganda	1980		
	1981		29
Zambia	1979		37
Zambie	1980		4.091
	1981		77
Cwealth Af. nes	1979		469
Af. Cwealth nda	1980		390
	1981		969
Algeria	1979		108.518
Algérie	1980		270.316
	1981		202.892
Angola	1979		
Angola	1980		
	1981		
Cameroon	1979		83
Cameroun	1980		106
	1981		287
Zaire	1979		945
Zaire	1980	65	1.250
	1981		2.610
Benin	1979		104
Benin	1980		639
	1981		365
Fr. Africa nes	1979		49
Afrique fr.nda	1980		92
	1981		3.071
Gabon	1979		9
Gabon	1980		34
	1981		13
Guinea	1979		12
Guinée	1980		271
	1981		76
Ivory Coast	1979		198
Côte-d'Ivoire	1980		648
	1981		947
Liberia	1979		429
Liberia	1980		310
	1981		89
Madagascar	1979		5
Madagascar	1980		40
	1981		52
Mauritania	1979		1.700
Mauritanie	1980		739
	1981		
Morocco	1979		37.553
Maroc	1980	776	10.462
	1981		3.043
Mozambique	1979		2.609
Mozambique	1980		1.456
	1981		1.116
Port. Af. nes	1979		52
Af. port. nda	1980		
	1981		7

From: Statistics Canada-Exports by Country-Jan-Dec.1981

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TABLE 2. DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND SECTION

TABLEAU 2. EXPORTATIONS NATIONALES PAR PAYS ET SECTION

1981 JANUARY TO DECEMBER - JANVIER A DECEMBRE

COUNTRY PAYS	YEAR ANNEE	Live Animals Animaux vivants	Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco Aliments, provendes, boissons et tabacs
		THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	
Other Africa (cont.) **Autres pays d'Afrique (suite)**			
Senegal	1979		1.320
Senegal	1980		2.057
	1981		3.390
Spanish Africa	1979		614
Afrique espag.	1980		1.383
	1981		397
Togo	1979		1.984
Togo	1980		399
	1981		56
Tunisia	1979		15.669
Tunisie	1980		2.201
	1981		6.144
Total	1979	52	226.529
	1980	996	340.595
	1981	481	265.633

FROM: Statistics Canada-Exports by Country-Jan-Dec.1981

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TABLE 2. DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND SECTION

TABLEAU 2. EXPORTATIONS NATIONALES PAR PAYS ET SECTION

1982 JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER - JANVIER A SEPTEMBRE

COUNTRY PAYS	YEAR ANNEE	Live Animals Animaux vivants	Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco Aliments, provendes, boissons et tabacs
		THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	
Western Europe Europe occidentale			
United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	1980	694	391.375
	1981	1.066	472.499
	1982	220	436.998
Gibraltar Gibraltar	1980		44
	1981		79
	1982		102
Ireland Irlande	1980	3	13.409
	1981		10.535
	1982	65	3.853
Malta Malte	1980	7	280
	1981	5	192
	1982		337
Austria Autriche	1980	92	356
	1981	22	744
	1982	26	747
Belgium-Luxem. Belgique-Lux	1980	7	46.519
	1981	24	25.836
	1982	14	51.091
Denmark Danemark	1980	52	9.308
	1981	96	8.567
	1982		5.897
Finland Finlande	1980		4.731
	1981		6.100
	1982	35	24.869
France France	1980	1.346	76.113
	1981	2.115	83.740
	1982	2.784	93.241
Germany West Allemagne ouest	1980	1.005	87.738
	1981	923	83.640
	1982	795	59.289
Greece Grece	1980	688	3.918
	1981	134	5.657
	1982	133	3.600
Iceland Islande	1980		1.269
	1981		1.833
	1982		1.587
Italy Italie	1980	5 224	181.732
	1981	2.888	173.931
	1982	2.943	154.008
Netherlands Pays-Bas	1980	210	59.765
	1981	411	60.636
	1982	274	59.757
Norway Norvege	1980		15.673
	1981		12.512
	1982		31.593
Portugal Portugal	1980	174	13.610
	1981	362	29.758
	1982	123	33.247
Spain Espagne	1980	72	17.336
	1981	361	18.264
	1982	85	29.727
Sweden Suede	1980	24	25.123
	1981	3	23.650
	1982	44	20.760
Switzerland Suisse	1980	12	10 738
	1981		11.790
	1982	19	15 828
Total	**1980**	**9.612**	**955.235**
	1981	**8.409**	**1,029.964**
	1982	**7,561**	**1,026,531**

From: Statistics Canada: Exports by Country Jan-Sept 8

TABLE 2. DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND SECTION

TABLEAU 2. EXPORTATIONS NATIONALES PAR PAYS ET SECTION

1982 JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER - JANVIER A SEPTEMBRE

COUNTRY / PAYS	YEAR / ANNEE	Live Animals / Animaux vivants	Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco / Aliments, provendes, boissons et tabacs
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS			
Eastern Europe / Europe orientale			
Albania / Albanie	1980		
	1981		
	1982		
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	1980		1.670
	1981		5.453
	1982	2	
Czechoslovakia / Tchecoslovaquie	1980	93	1.481
	1981	65	167
	1982	62	35
Germany East / Allemagne est	1980		6.239
	1981		2.190
	1982		19.125
Hungary / Hongrie	1980	578	40
	1981	464	295
	1982	508	48
Poland / Pologne	1980	82	200.400
	1981	202	250.035
	1982	116	320.409
Romania / Roumanie	1980		
	1981		12
	1982		
USSR / URSS	1980	38	820.193
	1981		1.144.382
	1982	768	1.294.599
Yugoslavia / Yougoslavie	1980	74	12.547
	1981	91	611
	1982	72	301
Total	**1980**	**865**	**1,042,570**
	1981	**821**	**1,403.145**
	1982	**1,527**	**1,634,517**
Middle East / Moyen-Orient			
Bahrain / Bahrein	1980		98
	1981		223
	1982		134
Cyprus / Chypre	1980		487
	1981		341
	1982		8.767
Qatar / Qatar	1980		278
	1981		36
	1982		50
Emirates, U.A. / Emirats, A.U.	1980	8	449
	1981		415
	1982	2	170
Ethiopia / Ethiopie	1980		14.016
	1981		9.288
	1982		8.207
Iran / Iran	1980		31.372
	1981		14.918
	1982		36.931
Iraq / Irak	1980		78.479
	1981		31.312
	1982		60.894
Israel / Israël	1980		18.228
	1981		21.405
	1982		25.222
Jordan / Jordanie	1980		1.950
	1981		321
	1982	85	2.615
Kuwait / Koweit	1980	7	876
	1981	8	660
	1982		503

- Percentage change exceeds 999 percent -

FROM: Statistics Canada: Exports by Country
Jan-Sept. 82

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TABLE 2. DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND SECTION

TABLEAU 2. EXPORTATIONS NATIONALES PAR PAYS ET SECTION

1982 JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER - JANVIER A SEPTEMBRE

COUNTRY PAYS	YEAR ANNEE	Live Animals Animaux vivants	Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco Aliments, provendes, boissons et tabacs
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS			
Middle East (cont.) **Moyen-Orient (suite)**			
Lebanon	1980		16.988
Liban	1981		25.476
	1982		10.133
Libya	1980		16.337
Libye	1981		21.809
	1982		41.161
Oman (Muscat)	1980		2
Oman (Mascate)	1981		31
	1982		47
Saudi Arabia	1980	48	3.381
Arabie Saoudite	1981	556	646
	1982	1.026	1.686
Somalia	1980		981
Somalie	1981		616
	1982		3.355
Yemen, South	1980		785
Yemen du sud	1981		126
	1982		345
Sudan	1980		
Soudan	1981		
	1982		3.460
Syria	1980		9.503
Syrie	1981		254
	1982		1.559
Turkey	1980		195
Turquie	1981	104	122
	1982		59
Egyptian, A.R.	1980		10.738
Egypte, R.A.	1981	127	33.477
	1982		32.182
Yemen, North	1980		
Yemen du nord	1981		82
	1982		
Total	**1980**	**62**	**205,144**
	1981	**795**	**161,761**
	1982	**1,113**	**237,479**
Other Africa **Autres pays d'Afrique**			
The Gambia	1980		59
La Gambie	1981		10
	1982		5
Ghana	1980	33	11.642
Ghana	1981		13.635
	1982		6.471
Kenya	1980		167
Kenya	1981		794
	1982		2.359
Malawi	1980		32
Malawi	1981	274	42
	1982	244	10
Mauritius-Dep	1980	14	49
Maurice et dep	1981	16	
	1982		18
Nigeria	1980	81	22.649
Nigéria	1981	28	13.905
	1982	6	5.290
South Africa	1980		2.618
Afrique du sud	1981	146	3.393
	1982		3.336
Zimbabwe	1980		
Zimbabwe	1981		10
	1982		18

FROM: Statistics Canada: Exports by Country
Jan-Sept. 1982

TABLE 2. DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND SECTION

TABLEAU 2. EXPORTATIONS NATIONALES PAR PAYS ET SECTION

1982 JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER - JANVIER A SEPTEMBRE

COUNTRY / PAYS	YEAR / ANNEE	Live Animals / Animaux vivants	Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco / Aliments, provendes, boissons et tabacs
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS			
Other Africa (cont.)			
Autres pays d'Afrique (suite)			
Sierra Leone	1980		201
Sierra Leone	1981		189
	1982		16
Tanzania	1980		2.365
Tanzanie	1981		92
	1982		3.241
Uganda	1980		
Ouganda	1981		
	1982		35
Zambia	1980		4.091
Zambie	1981		77
	1982	12	
Cwealth Af. nes	1980		390
Af. Cwealth nda	1981		492
	1982		58
Algeria	1980		175.401
Algerie	1981		152.181
	1982		172.552
Angola	1980		
Angola	1981		
	1982		
Cameroon	1980		104
Cameroun	1981		287
	1982		87
Zaire	1980		3.093
Zaire	1981		2.467
	1982		3.727
Benin	1980		639
Benin	1981		286
	1982		307
Fr. Africa nes	1980		35
Afrique fr. nda	1981		2.173
	1982		2.617
Gabon	1980		
Gabon	1981		13
	1982		43
Guinea	1980		1
Guinée	1981		
	1982		
Ivory Coast	1980		212
Côte d'Ivoire	1981		687
	1982		661
Liberia	1980		248
Liberia	1981		78
	1982		545
Madagascar	1980		40
Madagascar	1981		52
	1982		
Mauritania	1980		
Mauritanie	1981		
	1982		50
Morocco	1980		6.868
Maroc	1981		3.018
	1982		4.159
Mozambique	1980		1.456
Mozambique	1981		1.116
	1982		3.696
Port. Af. nes	1980		
Af. port. nda	1981		
	1982		

- Percentage change exceeds 999 percent -

FROM: Statistics Canada: Exports by Country Jan-Sept 82

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TABLE 2. DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND SECTION

TABLEAU 2. EXPORTATIONS NATIONALES PAR PAYS ET SECTION

1982 JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER - JANVIER A SEPTEMBRE

COUNTRY / PAYS	YEAR / ANNEE	Live Animals / Animaux vivants	Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco / Aliments, provendes, boissons et tabacs
		THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	
Other Africa (cont.) / Autres pays d'Afrique (suite)			
Senegal / Senegal	1980		1 395
	1981		3 250
	1982		2 100
Spanish Africa / Afrique espag	1980		1 352
	1981		375
	1982	30	
Togo / Togo	1980		373
	1981		56
	1982		44
Tunisia / Tunisie	1980		2 190
	1981		6 144
	1982		2 327
Total	1980	129	237 669
	1981	464	204,863
	1982	292	213,773
Other Asia / Autres pays d'Asie			
Bangladesh / Bangladesh	1980		40 022
	1981		30 493
	1982		48,777
Sri Lanka / Sri Lanka	1980		705
	1981		314
	1982		682
Hong Kong / Hong Kong	1980	9	16 556
	1981	3	16 843
	1982	24	15 030
India / Inde	1980	29	3 776
	1981	22	248
	1982	15	17,579
Malaysia / Malaisie	1980	142	5 627
	1981	210	6 150
	1982	26	3 212
Pakistan / Pakistan	1980		5 572
	19[illegible]	10	1 702
	19[illegible]	37	9 794
Singapore / Singapour	1980	8	2 562
	1981	68	2 516
	1982		3 660
Afghanistan / Afghanistan	1980		
	1981		
	1982		
Burma / Birmanie	1980	58	
	1981		
	1982		
Khmer Rep.-Laos / Khmer Rep.-Laos	1980		
	1981		
	1982		
People R. China / Rep. pop. Chine	1980	4	433 412
	1981	48	581 750
	1982	19	612 859
Indonesia / Indonesie	1980		894
	1981	80	2 361
	1982	117	10 436
Japan / Japon	1980	4 537	678 320
	1981	2 983	32 825
	1982	3 657	829 645
Korea North / Coree du nord	1980		
	1981		
	1982		

Percentage change exceeds 999 percent -

From: Statistics Canada: Exports by Country
Jan-Sept. 1982

TABLE 5. TOTAL EXPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MAJOR GROUPING, AVERAGE 1972-76 AND CALENDAR YEARS 1977-81

Commodity	Average 1972-76	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
			- Thousand dollars -			
All commodities	1 710 889	1 929 187	1 985 490	2 588 834	3 187 045	3 329 040
Agricultural products	349 249	344 327	431 686[1]	506 671[1]	490 778[1]	618 163[1]
Grains[2]	180 873	187 [illegible]0	262 705	271 410	288 910	353 932
Wheat	170 093	177 [illegible]9	245 969	263 142	284 615	352 957
Barley	9 516	6 594	5 716	7 404	2 027	-
Grain products (human)	4 527	4 219	2 982[1]	2 545[1]	3 178[1]	4 218[1]
Animal feeds[3]	13 286	17 079	13 257	23 904	30 714	34 950
Oilseeds	11 537	5 684	3 684	17 465	9 051	19 277
Flaxseed	7 845	3 903	2 972	11 517	4 083	13 897
Oilseed products	19 651	11 582	15 424	13 444	8 750	10 592
Oilcake and meal	13 919	10 116	14 020	12 984	8 723	8 986
Soybean oil	3 270	-	-	250	-	-
Animals, live	648	2	9	49	620	960
Meats	5 945	5 293	8 743	14 818	19 551	21 790
Edible offal	5 111	4 031	8 383	13 263	16 771	18 669
Other animal products	16 177	23 779	25 773	28 548	29 426	26 737
Tallow	3 851	5 729	6 147	7 251	5 124	1 700
Dairy products	3 314	1 432	1 315	708	5 961	15 458
Cheese	3 257	1 311	1 064	685	5 884	15 247
Poultry and eggs	369	399	117	75	237	1 052
Fruits and nuts	2 613	1 899	4 216	4 912	7 450	17 071
Apples, fresh	870	800	1 803	1 568	3 930	13 174
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	29 577	35 416	17 495	33 986	39 186	34 882
Dried peas and beans	16 826	19 917	5 043	11 727	15 227	14 253
Potatoes and products	2 280	3 227	734	1 922	1 080	20
Seeds for sowing	2 999	2 761	3 140	4 828	4 535	3 201
Maple products	70	40	129	134	348	233
Tobacco, raw	50 958	42 146	67 713	83 706	36 347	67 006
Tobacco, bright, flue-cured	39 452	40 194	64 520	80 630	34 413	63 008
Vegetable fibres	152	72	16	-	92	9
Plantation crops	47	28	150	26	20	-
Other agricultural products	4 226	2 249	4 084	4 191	5 322	6 775
Honey	930	344	524	845	1 368	562

[1]Excludes cornmeal and flour, malt, oatmeal and rolled oats, and wheat flours except hard spring wheat flour
[2]Excludes seed wheat and seed oats (included in "Seeds for sowing")
[3]Excludes oilcake and meal (see "Oilseed products")

From: Canada's Trade in Agricultural Products 1979/80/81-Ag Canada

TABLE 9. TOTAL EXPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, AVERAGE 1972-76 AND CALENDAR YEARS 1977-81

Commodity	Average 1972-76[1]	1977[1]	1978[1]	1979[1]	1980[1]	1981[2]
			- thousand dollars -			
All commodities	3 687 257	4 659 248	4 907 713[3]	7 193 326[3]	9 423 505[3]	8 784 245[3]
Agricultural products	792 968	908 539	923 120[3]	1 342 040[3]	1 282 097[3]	1 382 595[3]
Wheat	355 460	372 157	359 169	427 991	500 698	567 026
Oats	6 178	17 158	392	640	3 158	315
Barley	97 386	103 690	81 283	90 368	56 514	63 780
Rye	2 372	3 491	4 167	2 599	1 417	4 923
Buckwheat	92	379	630	385	401	172
Corn (maize), shelled	424	4 376	17 347	2 685	20 406	1 897
Hard spring wheat flour	763	11	30	23	22	150
Flaxseed	56 109	49 879	68 353	106 019	69 822	122 705
Mustard seed	5 561	5 421	10 017	7 030	9 711	9 777
Rapeseed	25 039	55 076	26 490	175 921	74 578	37 014
Soybeans	2 402	1 048	4 285	190	1 836	460
Sunflower seed	3 331	3 295	17 656	22 291	18 300	15 493
Oilcake and meal	16 017	23 998	30 320	24 432	41 525	27 450
Soybean oil	3 271	-	742	2 415	1 550	1 767
Flaxseed or linseed oil	2 369	2 745	3 179	2 120	2 657	5 896
Animal feeds	20 156	31 222	24 363	47 067	61 649	58 650
Animals, live	4 420	2 931	4 991	6 324	6 634	4 411
Live poultry	449	1 303	1 986	2 103	3 415	5 386
Hatching eggs	1 975	5 945	7 093	8 407	11 766	12 292
Edible offal, fresh or frozen	6 728	7 053	10 384	15 647	22 997	22 465
Horse meat	11 205	14 132	17 701	28 774	31 713	26 644
Other meats (including poultry)	1 274	653	866	2 625	8 586	5 411
Cheese	3 297	1 311	1 064	689	5 888	15 329
Skim-milk powder	51	120	454	6	128	57
Honey	1 848	2 229	3 855	5 510	5 331	5 142
Furs, undressed	17 256	29 455	32 052	63 536	63 028	54 011
Hides and skins, raw	7 818	13 293	19 178	24 747	13 407	10 466
Animal hair, feathers, quills, bristles, fibres, and waste	237	106	189	159	220	886
Sausage casings	2 004	2 915	3 744	5 234	6 125	6 789
Tallow	10 651	22 570	30 183	47 563	46 511	45 918
Animal semen	607	1 344	1 947	3 325	3 962	4 582
Apples, fresh	897	920	2 085	1 638	4 102	15 828
Other fruits, fresh, frozen, canned or preserved and juices	3 886	2 672	5 742	8 493	15 548	21 026
Vegetables, fresh, canned, frozen-dried or preserved (excluding potatoes)	33 367	39 713	23 964	50 502	61 309	62 806
Potatoes and products	6 544	9 215	2 804	5 527	5 473	1 033
Sugar preparations and confectionery	1 223	488	2 800	2 116	1 189	1 932
Maple products	392	876	918	1 775	1 391	1 525
Seeds for sowing	5 510	6 609	7 199	12 332	12 094	7 845
Tobacco, raw	56 365	54 397	78 542	106 340	51 212	82 474
Peat and other mosses	2 472	1 075	1 988	7 710	6 409	2 383
Other agricultural products	15 562	13 268	12 968	18 782	29 415	48 479

[1]Includes Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark

[2]Includes Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Greece

[3]Excludes cornmeal and flour, malt, oatmeal and rolled oats, and wheat flours except hard spring wheat flour

From: Canada's Trade in Agricultural Products 79-80-81, Ag Canada

TABLE 10. TOTAL IMPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, AVERAGE 1972-76 AND CALENDAR YEARS 1977-1981

Commodity	Average 1972-76	1977[1]	1978[1]	1979[1]	1980[1]	1981[2]
			- thousand dollars -			
All commodities	2 829 126	3 341 682	4 653 316	5 592 650	5 547 430	6 309 318
Agricultural products	180 956	277 431	319 151	332 026	337 896	387 237
Rice	423	611	661	467	392	582
Oil and fats	7 774	6 855	10 615	11 016	17 542	12 026
Animals, live	5 735	1 759	1 346	1 667	2 582	2 997
Meats and preparations	5 516	4 071	5 224	5 273	3 812	11 132
Skin, hides, furs, raw	12 515	17 385	21 010	40 508	25 966	36 572
Sausage casings	951	1 692	2 079	2 513	3 321	3 416
Wool, raw	13 267	15 552	12 040	12 098	14 506	13 269
Animal bristles	425	258	251	329	347	681
Gelatin, edible	1 548	2 419	2 107	1 978	915	256
Crude animal products	137	193	270	389	361	116
Cheese	24 344	34 539	38 797	39 691	43 477	49 787
Other dairy products	2 481	450	2 508	1 895	4 524	1 450
Apples, fresh	403	219	2 736	4 652	3 083	2 613
Cherries, preserved	1 069	306	328	655	235	975
Jams, jellies, preserves, and marmalades, canned	1 698	2 463	3 340	2 685	2 791	2 646
Other fruits, nuts, and fruit products	7 044	5 914	7 832	10 940	8 015	17 075
Tomatoes, canned	1 816	1 286	1 567	1 775	2 574	4 162
Tomato paste, canned	1 349	53	111	160	77	1 262
Potato starch and flour	302	447	1 219	745	1 020	1 277
Soups, mixes and bases	405	634	804	489	817	775
Other vegetables and vegetable products and potato products	6 625	11 189	12 370	10 681	10 936	11 557
Spices	1 114	1 390	2 154	2 298	2 978	2 564
Tea	7 323	23 563	18 623	19 369	22 309	23 682
Coffee	5 366	24 930	35 400	31 242	20 889	27 930
Bakery products	9 462	15 976	16 704	16 148	17 103	17 390
Macaroni products	776	1 494	1 650	1 820	2 442	3 353
Chocolates and sugar confectionery	23 736	33 906	35 839	32 824	38 978	30 248
Cocoa and chocolate	8 303	14 506	26 362	20 747	17 378	20 601
Cocoa beans	1 155	5 804	8 984	8 189	10 144	7 283
Cocoa butter	7 348	16 537	14 437	13 508	13 747	14 505
Food preparations	1 768	3 135	3 637	4 107	4 831	5 605
Flavorings and colorings	560	785	1 083	938	1 204	1 210
Florist and nursery products	5 605	8 975	8 910	9 539	10 758	12 799
Gums and resins	917	3 782	1 743	837	809	966
Cottons, waste	97	63	74	67	72	44
Seeds for sowing	1 363	1 429	1 442	2 606	1 922	2 265
Tobacco	1 388	594	712	387	1 503	440
Sugar	300	541	507	917	1 407	1 702
Other agricultural products	8 558	11 726	13 675	15 877	22 129[3]	40 024[3]

[1]Includes Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark
[2]Includes Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Greece
[3]Includes 1980: $ 5 554 000 of green, shelled peanuts
1981: $20 426 000 of green, shelled peanuts

From: Canada's Trade in Agricultural Products 79-80-81, Ag Canada

TABLE 13. TOTAL EXPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE U.S.S.R. AVERAGE 1972-76 AND CALENDAR YEARS 1977-81

Commodity	Average 1972-76	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
			- thousand dollars -			
All commodities	316 065	357 793	567 011	773 445	1 534 861	1 865 579
Agricultural products	284 040	289 163	342 733	444 499	1 297 340	1 761 150
Grains[1]	278 460	285 339	342 142	427 381	1 287 788	1 636 709
Wheat	217 368	281 592	298 982	304 166	1 027 142	950 314
Barley	48 672	-	18 171	98 655	136 450	444 023
Corn (maize), shelled	5 948	-	21 203	-	40 765	162 744
Oats	6 472	-	-	-	425	-
Rye	-	3 747	3 786	24 560	83 006	79 628
Hard spring wheat flour	932	1 428	62	-	-	89 913
Flaxseed	-	-	-	7 665	-	-
Rapeseed	-	-	-	8 644	570	-
Soybeans	-	-	-	-	8 174	10 618
Oils and fats	-	1 620	-	-	-	-
Purebred cattle	161	-	-	-	-	-
Live mink	111	-	164	174	-	111
Gelatin, edible	45	-	-	-	-	-
Sausage and meat casings	519	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle hides, raw	2 280	-	211	98	409	1 693
Tallow	312	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables, fresh	55	16	56	14	104	46
Table potatoes	156	20	67	23	113	43
Refined sugar	-	-	-	-	-	21 516
Other agricultural products	1 009	740	31	500	182	501

[1] Excludes seed wheat and seed oats

From: Canada's Trade in Agricultural Products-1979-80-81 - Ag Canada

TABLE 19. TOTAL EXPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES,[1] 1977-81

Commodity	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	- thousand dollars -				
All commodities	1 201 480	1 643 552	2 086 015[2]	3 411 477[2]	3 797 127[2]
Agricultural products	927 370	1 072 481[2]	1 320 898[2]	2 487 184[2]	3 165 372[2]
Grains[3]	802 935	975 532	1 191 743	2 345 623[1]	2 872 699
Wheat	752 186	818 864	947 687	1 987 465	2 092 489
Barley	37 491	110 105	203 714	157 050	495 383
Corn (maize), shelled	5 240	29 960	14 336	104 035	204 712
Oats	4 271	3 254	1 446	14 065	487
Rye	3 747	12 682	24 560	83 006	79 628
Grain products	84 934	71 227[2]	70 081[2]	77 290[2]	162 226[2]
Hard spring wheat flour	68 132	71 223	70 081	77 290	161 889
Animal feeds[4]	6	144	144	316	37
Oilseeds	3 608	883	17 779	16 621	14 624
Flaxseed	1 631	-	8 548	7 868	4 001
Rapeseed	1	757	9 220	577	-
Soybeans	433	-	-	8 174	10 623
Oilseed products	1 760	8	40	8 773	10 250
Soybean oilcake and meal	-	-	-	7 955	9 590
Live animals	1 978	626	592	345	582
Cattle	1 951	202	341	141	68
Meats	28	32	2 207	700	662
Pork, fresh or frozen	6	25	2 146	630	1
Other animal products	22 402	19 389	26 135	21 020	18 189
Cattle hides, raw	14 362	13 286	19 645	14 159	11 762
Tallow	6 292	3 432	4 382	4 770	4 180
Dairy products	5 103	1 663	8 789	2 012	2 898
Skim-milk powder	5 093	1 659	8 789	2 000	2 897
Poultry and eggs	485	833	620	3 622	5 567
Chicken, fresh or frozen	2	4	1	2 644	3 311
Fruit and nuts	7	7	32	61	41
Vegetables (excluding potato products)	1 872	56	14	7 712	45 008
Dried peas and beans	1 854	-	-	7 605	44 381
Potatoes and products	2 025	1 304	1 004	2 301	3 034
Seed potatoes	2 005	1 237	981	2 187	2 991
Seeds for sowing	133	369	1 372	139	200
Sugar, refined cane and beet	-	-	-	-	21 516
Tobacco, raw	-	-	-	-	7 279
Other agricultural products	94	408	346	651	560

[1] Includes Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, the People's Republic of China, and Cuba. Both the People's Republic of China and Cuba were considered 'developing' countries in previous issues of Canada's Trade in Agricultural Products published before 1981, while the other countries in this table were considered 'developed'.

[2] Excludes cornmeal and flour, malt, oatmeal and rolled oats, and wheat flours except hard spring wheat flour

[3] Excludes seed wheat and seed oats (see "Seeds for sowing")

[4] Excludes oilcake and meal (see "Oilseed products")

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TABLE 24. BALANCE OF TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BY REGION, 1979, 1980, and 1981

Region	Exports to			Imports from		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
	- million dollars -					
Total agriculture	6 047	7 718	8 778	4 682	5 128	5 611
Western Europe	1 487	1 429	1 539	443	455	503
Eastern Europe[1]	698	1 623	2 107	17	14	18
Middle East	201	269	244	24	17	19
Africa	257	364	290	125	185	195
Asia[2]	1 826	1 860	2 322	341	303	374
Oceania	19	23	38	373	494	409
South America	192	489	318	353	346	365
Central America	357	546	656	328	398	465
North America	1 010	1 115	1 264	2 678	2 916	3 263

[1]Includes the U.S.S.R.
[2]Includes Japan and China

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TABLE 27. TOTAL EXPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BY FIVE MAIN REGIONS, 1981

Commodity	Total	Western Europe	Eastern Europe[1]	Asia[2]	Central America	North America	Others[3]
			- million dollars -				
All commodities	81 228	10 103	2 340	7 447	1 673	53 900	5 565
Agricultural products	8 778	1 5?9	2 107	2 321	656	1 264	891
Grains	4 902	679	1 958	1 321	248	39	657
Grain products (human)	295	8	90	3	80	94	20
Animal feeds	199	60	-	55	6	78	-
Oilseeds	798	202	15	474	22	73	12
Oilseed products	206	69	-	77	12	19	29
Animals, live	201	5	1	12	10	166	7
Meats	621	59	1	208	20	325	8
Other animal products	390	180	13	90	6	91	10
Dairy products	209	18	0	8	119	9	55
Poultry and eggs	53	24	1	5	5	12	6
Fruits and nuts	104	42	0	7	3	47	5
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	208	69	6	13	50	47	23
Potatoes and products	72	5	0	3	9	42	13
Seeds for sowing	31	10	0	2	0	18	1
Maple products	18	2	-	0	0	15	1
Sugar	75	0	22	0	45	2	6
Tobacco, raw	131	86	-	16	1	21	7
Vegetable fibres	13	0	-	0	0	12	1
Plantation crops	14	0	-	0	0	11	3
Other agricultural products	238	21	0	27	20	143	27

[1] Includes the U.S.S.R.
[2] Includes Japan and People's Republic of China
[3] Middle East, Africa, Oceania, and South America

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TABLE 36. RAPESEED, EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1972-76 AND CALENDAR YEARS 1977-81

Destination	Average 1972-76	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
			- thousand tonnes -			
Algeria	0	38	75	44	35	23
Bangladesh	34[1]	18	29	13	23	8
Eastern Europe	-	0	2	27	1	-
EEC	148	188	90	574	262	127
India	24	14	207	19	9	7
Japan	612	746	801	1 158	995	1 169
Mexico	13	-	-	-	8	41
South Korea	6	-	0	38	14	24
United States	1	1	1	0	0	0
Other countries	29	23	3	115	11	5
Total	867	1 028	1 208	1 988	1 358	1 404
			- thousand dollars -			
Algeria	41	10 763	21 792	14 708	10 391	8 440
Bangladesh	8 680[1]	4 715	8 525	4 504	7 530	2 787
Eastern Europe	-	1	757	9 220	570	-
EEC	25 039	55 076	26 490	175 921	77 578	37 014
India	4 320	3 836	69 644	6 744	3 267	2 487
Japan	144 941	227 623	240 908	369 044	311 582	389 356
Mexico	3 329	-	-	-	2 100	14 776
South Korea	1 858	-	52	10 491	4 764	7 720
United States	322	177	271	195	130	243
Other countries	4 463	7 857	1 110	40 619[2]	3 990[2]	1 698
Total	192 993	310 048	369 549	631 446	421 902	464 521
			- thousand bushels -			
Algeria	17	1 687	3 285	1 939	1 533	1 018
Bangladesh	1 516[1]	773	1 277	580	1 001	378
Eastern Europe	-	0	110	1 208	32	-
EEC	6 501	8 303	3 973	25 292	11 579	5 587
India	1 069	602	9 128	830	407	315
Japan	26 979	32 896	35 328	51 048	43 854	51 536
Mexico	548	-	-	-	337	1 797
South Korea	280	-	7	1 682	624	1 055
United States	61	25	20	14	11	19
Other countries	1 286	1 038	141	5 073	506	202
Total	38 257	45 324	53 269	87 666	59 884	61 907

[1] Includes Pakistan prior to January 1, 1973

[2] Includes: 1979 - $32 201 000 to Brazil;
1979 - $ 7 891 000 to Morocco;
1980 - $ 3 644 000 to Morocco.

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